



FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Geneva Conference

Foreign Ministers Meet. The foreign ministers of the U.S., Britain, France & USSR met in Geneva May 11 to begin East-West talks on the problems of Berlin, German reunification, an all-German peace treaty and European security.

The conference was the first major Big 4 meeting on European questions since the 1955 Geneva summit & foreign ministers' talks.* It was intended as a preliminary to a possible meeting of East-West heads of Govt.

Welcomed to Geneva's Palais des Nations by UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld† May 11, the foreign ministers (Christian A. Herter, U.S.; Selwyn Lloyd, Britain; Maurice Couve de Murville, France; Andrei A. Gromyko, USSR) delayed their opening statements until May 13 while the USSR sought unsuccessfully to have the conference expanded to include East & West Germany and Poland & Czechoslovakia.

Gromyko met May 10 with Lloyd, chairman of the opening session, to propose that the advisory East German delegation, headed by Foreign Min. Lothar Bolz, be seated at the conference table‡ as full participants. Gromyko's demand was rejected by the 3 Western powers May 11 as inconsistent with the pre-conference agreement, reached in an exchange of diplomatic notes, that East German & West German delegations (the latter led by Foreign Min. Heinrich von Brentano) would have advisory status. A meeting of Gromyko, Lloyd, Herter & Couve de Murville produced an agreement May 11 that the 2 German delegations would be seated as advisors and would be permitted to address the conference only with unanimous consent of the Big 4 ministers.

Gromyko, chairman of the conference's first closed working session May 12, demanded that Poland & Czechoslovakia be invited to take part in the talks in recognition of their sufferings as the first foreign victims of Nazi Germany. The Soviet proposal was rejected by Herter on

grounds that the Big 4 alone held the "major responsibility" for settling the German question as a result of their leading roles in the wartime conquest of Germany. Herter declared that a 4-power conference would have a "better chance of engaging in . . . serious negotiations on the problem of Germany." He noted that many countries had suffered from Nazi aggression. He suggested that other countries be invited if their participation became helpful in later stages of the talks.

Gromyko raised the question of Polish & Czech participation again May 13 but dropped the matter when Herter, conference chairman that day, refused to act on the Soviet request.

Opening Declarations. The Western foreign ministers & Gromyko clashed sharply May 13 in these opening statements on the German problem & the objectives of the conference:

Herter—"We meet in the light of the situation created by the announced intention of the Soviet Union unilaterally to liquidate the relationship under which the 4 powers have been discharging their war-originated responsibility for Berlin & for reunifying Germany." "The root of the problem remains the same—the German people are being prevented from establishing a government of their own choice for all of Germany. The problem will remain until the entire German people can express their will freely." In the 1955 Geneva conference, "our heads of government . . . acknowledged responsibility . . . [for] German reunification. We cannot now abdicate this responsibility."

Gromyko—No settlement could be reached "in the heart of Europe where peace with Germany has not yet been made." "Under present conditions the reunification of Germany can be achieved only by means of negotiations between the 2 German states . . . without any interference from outside into this internal affair of the German people." An agreement must be sought "to remedy the . . . deeply abnormal, the dangerous situation in West Berlin, which is still under occupation of the NATO powers, although this . . . status has been obsolete for a long time now & is . . . intolerable in a city lying in the center" of East Germany.

Couve de Murville—The "present conference has been convened . . . to try to dispel" the crisis caused by "measures taken by the Soviet Govt. over the past 6 months." "The concern which the Soviet Govt. states that it feels today in regard to Berlin merely corroborates what we have been saying . . . for . . . 15 years—

Week in Headlines

United States

Big 4 foreign ministers opened Geneva talks on Germany, Europe. Eisenhower renewed plea to ban A-tests in atmosphere; Geneva talks on A-test ban recessed.

International

President prodded Congress for legislation on highway finance, housing & wheat surpluses.

Unemployment dropped to post-recession low.

N.Y. press executives admitted "pay-offs" to labor racketeers.

Dep. Defense Secy. Quarles died.

namely, that there can be no real security & stability in Europe until there is an over-all settlement of the German problem," which remained "the responsibility of the 4 powers represented around this table."

Lloyd—The Western powers could not accept the USSR's "conception of 2 Germanys" or its "idea that the German question & German unity was a domestic matter which should be solved by the 2 Germanys." A German settlement could only be reached among the wartime Big 4.

Lloyd rebuked Gromyko for assertions that the West had created the current tension by increasing armaments in Western Europe & particularly in West Germany.

(A U.S. note delivered to Gromyko May 8 denied Soviet allegations that recent NATO decisions to equip European forces with "modern weapons" had been intended to jeopardize the Geneva talks. The U.S. made clear that NATO's decision to arm itself with missiles & other weapons was necessary to counterbalance the USSR's vaunted nuclear missile forces.) [See p. 134B2]

Herter Vs. Optimism. Before leaving the U.S. for the Geneva talks,

* Pres. Eisenhower, British Prime Min. Anthony Eden, French Premier Edgar Faure & Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin met in the first Geneva summit conference July 18-23, 1955. State Secy. Dulles, British Foreign Secy. Harold Macmillan, French Foreign Min. Antoine Pinay & Soviet Foreign Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov then met in Geneva Oct. 27-Nov. 16, 1955 in unsuccessful efforts to agree on the basis of an agenda drawn up by the prior summit meeting. [See Vol. XV, pp. 373B1, 357B1, 246D2, 237F1]

† Speaking in Copenhagen May 2, Hammarskjöld offered the use of the UN as a forum on Berlin & Germany should the Geneva foreign ministers' talks fail to produce agreement on these problems. He suggested that participants in an East-West summit meeting pass the Berlin problem directly to the UN Security Council or themselves sit under Security Council rules. Hammarskjöld, who had met with Soviet Premier Khrushchev in Sochi, USSR Mar. 27, told a news conference in New York Apr. 2 that Khrushchev had shown "a serious will to negotiate & to get somewhere" on the German problem. Hammarskjöld was believed to favor use of a UN "presence" in Berlin to guarantee any settlement reached by the 4-power Geneva talks.

‡ The Western powers agreed May 10 to Soviet demands for a round conference table on condition that the advisory East & West German delegations be seated at separate tables. The Western powers had urged a square table to emphasize the 4 powers' special role in seeking a German settlement and to force advisory delegations to be seated apart from the Big 4.

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes



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Secy. Herter had cautioned the American people against "great expectations" that the conference would produce a lasting settlement of Western-Soviet differences in Europe.

In his first nationwide radio-TV address since becoming State Secretary, Herter said May 7 that the position he would take at the conference was "fully consistent with the policies developed over the past years" by ex-State Secy. Dulles. He warned that "the deep gulf that unfortunately divides the free world from the Communist bloc" and the "past record of negotiating with the Soviets" did "not warrant much optimism."

Herter outlined this projected Western policy for the Geneva talks:

- Unity "for the German people in one nation, under a Government of their own choice." "We recognize, however, that the consequences of the division of Germany during the last 14 years cannot be removed overnight. Reunification will therefore have to be a gradual process assuring time . . . to adjust."

- Effective "security safeguards & arms control arrangements for the nations so that they can have assurance of being able to develop in peace & prosperity."

- Guaranteed "freedom for Berlin, with no reduction of our existing rights & obligations, until Berlin can again assume its appropriate place in a united Germany."

Herter said that "the heart of our policy can be clearly & simply said to be this: A Germany reunited in freedom, a security system linked with . . . arms control, and in the interim, a free & secure Berlin." He warned that the U.S. was "convinced that as long as Germany remains divided, the peace in Europe will continue to be threatened. And twice in this century we have seen that when major war comes to Europe it comes to all the world. In the meantime a precarious peace will live hand-to-mouth from month to month."

Herter flew from Washington to Bonn May 8 for pre-conference talks May 9 with West German Chancellor Adenauer before continuing to Geneva. Herter reportedly reassured Adenauer of his intention to maintain a strong American policy on Germany in negotiations with Gromyko, but he was said to have won Adenauer's agreement to separation of the Berlin question from other parts of the Western "package plan" should the plan be rejected by Gromyko in its entirety. (French Premier Debré also had visited Bonn for talks with Adenauer May 6 and had announced "full agreement" between France & West Germany on tactics to be followed at Geneva.) [See pp. 133D3-134G1]

ATOMIC ENERGY

'Tke' Renews A-Ban Appeal. In a new personal message to Premier Khrushchev, Pres. Eisenhower was reported May 9 to have reiterated appeals for a Soviet-Western ban on nuclear detonations in the atmosphere pending an agreement to ban underground and high-altitude A-tests.

Congressional sources said that Mr. Eisenhower, continuing his exchange of letters with Khrushchev on the nuclear test deadlock, had promised to study Soviet proposals for a test-ban treaty based on a fixed quota of annual inspections of suspected tests in violation of the treaty.

The President was said to have asked Khrushchev for Soviet views on the number of inspections to be permitted and the scientific criteria to be used to establish whether a test actually had been carried out. He reportedly offered U.S. agreement for international inspection teams whose members would come 1/3 from the nation in which the inspection post was situated, 1/3 from the 2 other nuclear powers & 1/3 from "neutral" countries.

British spokesmen confirmed May 10 that Prime Min. Macmillan also had written Khrushchev, urging him to permit test ban talks to discuss fixing an annual inspection quota. Macmillan told the House of Commons May 12 that a compromise agreement on a nuclear test ban treaty now was possible "along the lines" of the "limited quota of inspections" that he had proposed to Khrushchev during his February visit to the USSR. [See pp. 133B1-D3, 125B1-F2]

Geneva Talks. The U.S.-British-Soviet conference in Geneva on a test-ban treaty was recessed May 12 until June 8 to avoid meeting concurrently with the East-West foreign ministers' conference on Germany.

A 15th draft treaty article adopted May 6 insured the projected test supervision organization of diplomatic privileges & immunities necessary for unhampered work in member states.

Soviet delegate Tsarapkin said May 8 that the USSR was ready to cooperate in an international effort to launch earth satellites containing detection instruments to monitor any test-ban agreement. [See p. 133F2]

(U.S. Rep. Chet Holifield [D., Calif.] said on CBS-TV's Face the Nation May 3 that Communist China should be included in any East-West agreement to ban nuclear tests in order to prevent hidden tests from being carried out in China's "great land mass.") [See Vol. XVIII, p. 346D2]

AEC Minimizes Fallout Danger. In a special report to a Joint Congressional Atomic Energy subcommittee on fallout, the AEC's General Advisory Com. asserted May 7 that the radiation produced thus far by fallout over the U.S. from nuclear test detonations was less than 5% of the background radiation produced by nature or of the radiation that the average American received from medical X-rays.

The report, prepared by a 9-member scientific panel headed by Dr. Warren C. Johnson, U. of Chicago physical sciences dean, cleared the AEC of charges that it had suppressed significant fallout information. It asserted, instead, that the AEC had been "largely responsible for the development of equipment & procedures" necessary to measure & evaluate the minute radioactivity in-

involved in nuclear test fallout.

Although the study conceded that "the present state of knowledge does not permit a full evaluation of the biological effects of fallout," it noted that (1) "human beings have lived for many generations in parts of the world which have 5 times or more the background radiation normal to the United States or more than 100 times the average . . . radiation from fallout in the United States"; (2) "the amount of strontium-90 . . . found in food & water is less of a hazard than the amount of radium normally present in public drinking water in certain places in the United States" (notably some areas of western Illinois).

The panel recommended that the AEC retain control of the U.S. radiation sampling system & "medical research program in the general field of radiation hazards & protection" in order to insure "the safety of its own operations." It urged, however, that the Public Health Service and Food & Drug Administration be granted funds for programs to establish effective "public standards of radiation safety" to be enforced by local public health authorities. [See pp. 115A1, 106F3, 98B1-F3]

The AEC report was attacked May 8 by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.), Congressional Atomic Energy Com. chairman, as a "fine resume" of the fallout situation 2 years ago and an attempt to persuade the "public [to] rest easy."

Scientists Warn of Rise. In testimony before the subcommittee May 6, scientists warned that a resumption of nuclear tests at 1953-58 rates would raise fallout radiation beyond accepted danger levels for humans.

Dr. Wright Langham of the Los Alamos (N.M.) laboratory predicted that fallout from past tests would raise the world level of strontium-90 in human bones to 7 mmc. (micromicrocuries) per gram of calcium. But he warned that these levels would be higher in Eastern countries due to their high-grain diet and that by 1967 some Asians would reach the 50-mmc. level "and a few . . . may approach the level of 100 micromicrocuries." Langham predicted that if tests were resumed, world strontium-90 levels in human bones would reach an average of 80 mmc. and "many of the world's population" would exceed the maximum permissible level of 100 mmc. per gram of calcium in human bones.

Dr. Jack Schulert of the AEC's Argonne Natl. Laboratory in Chicago warned at the hearings May 7 that "radiation doses so low as to approach the [current] radiation levels from fallout & natural background [radiation] cause a significant increase in childhood cancer

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deaths." Schultert urged that the maximum permissible levels for strontium-90 in human bones be reduced from 100 mmc. per gram of calcium to 50 mmc., especially for children.

Bomb Test Yields Cited. Atomic & hydrogen bombs detonated since 1945 by the U.S., Britain & USSR contained a total fission yield of 91,640 kilotons (one kiloton = 1,000 tons of TNT), Dir. Charles L. Dunham of the AEC's Medicine & Biology Division reported May 5.

Testifying before the joint Congressional Atomic Energy Subcom., Dunham reported that U.S. & British nuclear tests had contributed 65,900 kilotons of fission yield & Soviet tests 25,560 kilotons. Dunham asserted, however, that Soviet testing had contributed more radioactive debris to the earth's fallout inventory during the past 2 years than had combined U.S. & British testing. The AEC predicted that fallout from past tests would increase, doubling in the Northern Hemisphere during the next few years and raising the levels of radioactive strontium-90 & cesium-137 in the human body.

Dunham said that strontium-90 levels in the bones of children, currently averaging 2 sr. units (one sr. unit = one mmc. of strontium-90 per gram of calcium), could be expected to rise to 10 sr. units, or 10% of the maximum permissible level, from radioactive debris already in the earth's atmosphere. Dunham said that some theorists held that the 10-sr.-unit level could cause 50-100 additional cases each of bone cancer & leukemia annually for the next 70 years.

(A report on strontium-90 levels in bone samples from American children under the age of 4, prepared by Dr. J. Lawrence Kulp of the Columbia U. Lamont Geological Laboratory & cited Apr. 22 by the N.Y. Times, showed that these levels had increased from .56 sr. unit in 1955 to more than 1.33 in 1957.)

Soviet Tests Blamed. British Prime Min. Macmillan confirmed Apr. 28 that the strontium-90 content in British rainfall approximately had doubled within the past year, "presumably" as a result of fallout from nuclear tests "conducted in autumn [of 1958] by the USSR." Macmillan, however, assured Parliament May 5 that "so far as the health point is concerned . . . nothing . . . has happened yet which causes anxiety to my advisers."

Dr. Willard F. Libby, AEC scientist member, disclosed Apr. 28 that new information gathered by U.S. scientists indicated that fallout from 1958 Soviet nuclear tests would increase the U.S.' accumulation of strontium-90 by $\frac{1}{3}$ in 1959. The strontium-90 rise was predicted in a paper on world fallout patterns written by Dr. E. A. Martell of the Air Force Research Center at Cambridge, Mass. Libby warned that if Martell's theory was correct, there would be "an appreciable increase in fallout over the [U.S.] this year."

However, Dr. Lester Machta of

the U.S. Weather Bureau reported Apr. 27 that 70% of the man-made radioactive debris in the atmosphere currently descending to earth as fallout was from U.S. nuclear tests in the Pacific. Machta said that only 30% was attributable to the USSR's 1958 Arctic nuclear test program.

(Libby told a Congressional Atomic Energy Subcom. May 8 that nuclear weapon tests in outer space would produce "very low fallout" in the earth's atmosphere. He asserted that only .1% of the radioactive debris produced by an atomic detonation 60,000 miles in space would reach the earth. He reiterated AEC claims that small underground detonations would be the "most effective" way to minimize fallout should tests be resumed.) [See p. 98F1]

Dr. Yasuo Miyake of the Tokyo Meteorological Research Institute reported May 2 that Japanese strontium fallout levels in 1958 were the highest reported in 5 years. He said that Fukuoka, on Kyushu, had received 7 millicuries of sr.-90 per square km. in 1958. (Current U.S. ground levels for sr.-90 averaged 40 millicuries per square mile.)

Strontium Peril Revised. The U.S.' National Com. on Radiation Protection & Measurements revised downward Apr. 22 its estimate of the danger to human health from radioactive strontium-90 in fallout.

The committee's new handbook, based on a 5-year radiation study by Dr. K. Z. Morgan of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, raised the maximum permissible levels of strontium-90 in human bones from 1,000 to 2,000 mmc. for workers in atomic industries. Suggested maximum permissive radiation levels for persons living near atomic plants were fixed at 1/10 the level permitted atomic workers. (Scientists generally advised limiting maximum permissible levels for the general population to 1/10 & for children to 1/100 the level permitted nuclear workers.)*

The Committee raised by 25% its suggested maximum levels to be permitted in water, food & milk for human consumption, but it lowered

estimates of the permissible accumulation of cesium-137 in the human body.

Committee Chrmn. Lauriston S. Taylor warned Apr. 22 that the new levels did not constitute "safety" standards, since under the new standards radiation damage still might occur but the hazard would be reduced to "acceptable levels."

(Surgeon Gen. Leroy E. Burney told a House committee Mar. 4 [testimony made public Apr. 24] that radioactive contamination of milk would continue to rise until 1970-75 but would constitute no danger even under conditions of "lifetime exposure.")

(A N.Y. State Health Dept. report made public Apr. 17 by Health Comm. Herman E. Hilleboe indicated that malformed births averaged 50% higher than state-wide norms in those New York communities subject to abnormally high natural radiation.)

(The Intl. Labor Org. announced May 3 that, at the request of 52 of its 80 member states, it would begin study of an international radiation safety code for workers in atomic industries.) [See pp. 114F3, 106F3-107F1, 97G3-98A3, 58G3, 19A1]

'Argus' Details Revealed. A detailed report on the U.S.' high-altitude nuclear tests, carried out in Aug.-Sept. 1958 under Project Argus, was made public Apr. 29 by Nicholas C. Christofilos & other scientists of the U. of California Radiation Laboratory in Livermore, Calif.

The report listed the exact times & locations of the 3 Project Argus detonations and disclosed these results of the blasts: (1) low-frequency radio communications were hampered in the Atlantic and aided in the Pacific; (2) the radiation shells created by the Aug. 27 & 30 detonations were destroyed Sept. 4, apparently by the effect of a solar disturbance on the earth's magnetic field; (3) the 3d radiation shell persisted for several weeks; (4) radiation shells produced by megaton nuclear detonations at high altitudes could constitute a danger to future space travelers. [See pp. 97G2, 89B1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Congress Prodded. Pres. Eisenhower May 13 sent Congress a special message urging prompt action on 3 "urgent" legislative proposals he had made in January. He again called for: (1) a temporary $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ increase in the 3¢-a-gallon federal tax on motor fuels to keep the Highway Trust Fund on a "pay-as-you-go" basis and "avert a serious disruption of the interstate highway program"; (2) an emergency \$6 billion increase in the FHA's authority to insure privately extended home mortgages "to avoid the possibility of a serious interruption in home building"; (3) "corrective legislation" to halt the "accelerated build-up" of wheat surpluses caused by "the mandatory farm price support & production control program."

Mr. Eisenhower rejected these 2 recommended alternatives to his highway proposal: (1) the earmarking for the Highway Trust Fund of receipts from the manufacturers' excise tax on autos; (2) a waiver of the "pay-as-you-go" requirement.

The President reported that late in 1958 the FHA had seen that its mortgage insurance authority "was running out" and had started agreeing "to insure in the future provided it then actually had authority remaining." Such agreements "now exceed

*The revised maximum permissible strontium-90 levels for nuclear workers had been suggested by the International Committee on Radiological Protection, a non-governmental group. The international committee had suggested reducing the maximum permissible levels for the general population to 1/30 of the 2,000-mmc. level—66 mmc.—but the U.S. group did not formally recommend any permissible level for other than nuclear workers.

\$3 billion, more than twice the amount of the agency's remaining authority to make actual insurance commitments," he said.

Mr. Eisenhower said wheat was "the most dramatic failure" of what he considered a discredited farm program. Wheat surpluses "are already 2½ times our annual domestic consumption for food" and by July 1, 1960 were "expected to reach 1½ billion bushels and to involve an investment of \$3½ billion" annually. "Final proof of the present program's utter failure to control production," he declared, "lies in the fact that the last wheat crop was the largest in history."

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) said May 13 that the message "looks to me like a purely political document." He pointed out that no bill to increase the gasoline tax had been introduced in the House (although the Treasury Department had sent Congress an Administration bill to accomplish this Apr. 7) and that if the President wanted such legislation, "one Republican might have introduced a bill." Rayburn said a 6-week House Rules Committee deadlock on a House version of a Senate-passed housing bill (S57, providing roughly the insurance authority the President wanted but other housing aids Mr. Eisenhower opposed) could have been broken if "a single one" of the committee's 4 Republicans had agreed to let it go to the floor. Rayburn said the House Agriculture Committee was considering the wheat-surplus problem when the President's message arrived. The committee later approved, 17-8, a bill to raise price supports 20% and reduce planting allotments 30% for 2 years. Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson called this "worse than no bill at all." [See pp. 61D1-A3, 36B1-D2, 20F3]

Foreign Aid. A fresh plea for Congressional approval of his mutual security proposals was made by Pres. Eisenhower at his press conference May 5. He called the \$3,929,995,000 program essential for U.S. security & "a tool in our battle for a lessening of tension & some advancement toward peace." It was "not a partisan question," he insisted. [See pp. 83D1-C3, 136C-D1]

A similar appeal was made by ex-Pres. Truman before the House Foreign Affairs Committee the same day. "This is not a partisan matter," he said. "I might suggest that you ought not to cut this program unless you feel the [financial] situation is so bad you first cut Congressional salaries."

Reminded that the Congress he had assailed as the "no-good, do-nothing Republican 80th Congress" during the 1948 election campaign had approved the Marshall Plan & other foreign aid, Truman replied: "I'm hopelessly in their debt, but they didn't know it"; he had "sold the terrible 80th Congress a bill of goods on foreign affairs"; he had taken its leaders into his confidence, they "understood what I was trying to do, and that is the reason we got it done"; "I never fussed with them on foreign policy; I never put that into politics; but I fussed about the things they didn't do domestically." Truman said Congress not only should approve Mr. Eisenhower's full program but should provide more than the \$700 million requested for the Development Loan Fund and should guarantee it 4 or 5 years of lending authority.

Chrmn. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, introducing the Administration's foreign aid bill (S1451) in the Senate Mar. 18, had reserved the right to offer his own amendments. He said there was "no evidence that the Administration is now or ever will be willing to urge the American people to take in one notch in our belt to deal with a Soviet challenge which confronts us in missiles, arms & just downright capacity to produce." He expressed doubt that "Americans would be complacent if the President were to tell them" that "since 1955, the Soviet gross national product has been growing at a rate of about 8% each year, the Chinese Communist gross national product at the rate of approximately 10% and the American gross national product at a rate of only a little over 1%."

Fulbright Apr. 24 introduced amendments that would: (a) authorize the Development Loan Fund to lend up to \$1½ billion a year for economic development of undeveloped lands; (b) empower the President to transfer up to 30%—as contrasted with the current 10%—of military aid funds to non-military aid programs; (c) give U.S. ambassadors more control over U.S. military officials' recommendations for military aid. Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) & John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) endorsed the amendments. Fulbright said he was making his proposals "in the absence of leadership on the part of the President." He said statements of State Secy. Christian A. Herter & Undersecy. C. Douglas Dillon indicated that the State Department had wanted \$1 billion for the DLF for fiscal 1960 but "lost out . . . for budgetary reasons." (\$700 million was requested.) Under Fulbright's amendments, the Mutual Security Act would be rewritten to stress economic rather than military aid. His proposal for the DLF was opposed by Senate Democratic whip Mike Mansfield (Mont.) Apr. 25 as "a great deal more than Congress is likely to authorize." Senate GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) objected Apr. 25 to the shift in emphasis from the military.

A defense of the President's full aid request was made by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany Mar. 22 in a letter to all Congress members. But the program was attacked by Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D., La.) the same day in a New Orleans radio broadcast. Ellender said the money "could be thrown to the 4 winds for all the good it will do our nation." He asked whether Mr. Eisenhower "really believed" that this nation's security is reinforced by giving of obsolete military equipment to untrained natives in some undeveloped nation." He held that "the security of this nation is in the hands of our fighting men."

The President's request for a supplementary \$225 million appropriation for the Development Loan Fund was rejected by a 26-18 vote of the House Appropriations Committee Mar. 20 on the recommendation of Rep. Otto E. Passman (D., La.) a leading foe of foreign aid. Pres. Eisenhower, denouncing "this irresponsible action" the same day, warned that, "if not rectified, [it] will do the gravest injury to the [U.S.] whole position . . . in the world today" and "will represent a long step backward toward isolating our country & weakening our national security." With the backing of House leaders of both parties, the House reversed the committee Mar. 24 by voting, 191-85, to add \$100 million for the DLF to an omnibus supplemental appropriation bill that then was passed by voice vote. The Senate approved \$200 million for the DLF Apr. 30 after defeating, by 54-24 vote (33 D. & 21 R. vs. 18 D. & 6 R.), a proposal by Ellender to cut the sum to \$100 million. [See p. 83B3]

Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress May 11 to authorize U.S. membership — and an initial \$450 million U.S. investment — in a new Inter-American Development Bank. It was to be used for economic loans in Latin America.

A House Foreign Affairs subcommittee recommended May 11 that Latin American military aid gradually be reduced and then ended. It said such arms aid had been given for "hemispheric defense purposes" but in some cases had been misused for "internal security." This misuse, the subcommittee said, had caused resentment among many Latin Americans, "who tend to equate our armaments with the regime using them." [See pp. 6E-F3, 140D-E2]

Sens. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) & George D. Aiken (R., Vt.) introduced Apr. 14 a bill (S1697) that would authorize the President, at his discretion, to give economic aid to Soviet satellite nations to help them break away from the USSR. The bill, an amendment to the Battle Act, would bar such aid only to the Soviet Union, Communist China & North Korea. Kennedy & Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R., Ky.) proposed Feb. 19 that the U.S. join in the creation of a "free world mission" to canvass India's economic needs and prepare a long-range development program. Kennedy warned that India,

the world's biggest uncommitted nation, might succumb unless it received from the West the sort of help Communist China had been given by Russia. Kennedy said that "the heart of any solution" for "the overpopulated, underinvested nations of the South" "must be a substantial, long-term program of productive loans . . . from a fully capitalized central fund capable of working with either independent nations or regional groupings." He proposed that the Development Loan Fund be made such a fund. Kennedy joined with Vice Pres. Nixon May 4 in urging economic aid to enable India to overtake Red China. Speaking in Washington at a conference sponsored by the Committee for International Economic Growth, headed by Eric Johnston, Nixon said this aid should include private capital as well as U.S. government funds. Kennedy stressed that it should be a "long-range" rather than a "crash" program for "temporary relief." [See pp. 147C1, 94E3, 14A2]

Belgian King Visits. King Baudouin I, 28, of Belgium flew to the U.S. May 10-11 for a 3-day visit to Pres. Eisenhower & a 3-week U.S. goodwill tour. He was accompanied by Belgian Foreign Min. Pierre Wigny. Addressing a joint session of Congress May 12, the king said Belgians wanted "to raise the population of Congo to a level that will enable them freely to chose their future destiny." He promised that "as soon as they are matured . . . [and educated] we shall launch them forth on their own enterprise & independent existence." [See pp. 13C3, 146C2]

Churchill Leaves. Sir Winston Churchill ended a 4-day visit to the White House May 7, visited Bernard M. Baruch in New York May 8-10 and flew back to England May 10-11. [See p. 143C1]

LABOR

Unemployment Drops. Unemployment dropped from 4,362,000 in mid-March to a post-recession low of 3,627,000 in mid-April and employment rose by 1,184,000 in the same period to 65,012,000, a record for April, the Commerce & Labor Departments announced May 11. The percentage of the working force unable to find jobs declined from the recession peak of 7.5 in Apr. 1958 to 5.8 in Mar. 1959 & to 5.3 in Apr. 1959. Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell & Commerce Secy. Lewis L. Strauss said in their joint report that the improvement was "double" the normal seasonal gain. Much of this improvement was due to activity in construction, the hard-goods industries & agriculture. [See p. 116D-G3]

Deputy Asst. Labor Secy. Seymour Wolfbein told reporters May 11 that long-term unemployment, which had declined from 1,544,000 in mid-March to 1,398,000 in mid-April, was "still a problem." It was concentrated among non-white, unskilled & older workers and in hard-hit industries such as mining and railroads.

Newsmen Admit 'Pay-Offs.' The Senate Committee on Improper Labor-Management Activities was told during Washington hearings May 5-7 that N.Y. newspapers had paid thousands of dollars in "tribute" to labor racketeers.

Theodore O. (Ted) Thackrey, ex-publisher of the defunct N.Y. Compass, testified May 5 that he had paid \$10,000 to ex-convict Irving Bitz in 1949 to get a favorable contract with the unaffiliated Newspaper & Mail

Deliverers Union. "I regarded it as a shakedown and was very ashamed of my part in it," Thackrey declared.

Thackrey said he had given Bitz the money in an auto and then had driven with him to Brooklyn, where Joseph Simons, then the union's president, had joined them. Thackrey testified that Bitz, delivering what he (Thackrey) considered a threat, had advised Simons to go to Miami for his asthma and had said that if "he didn't go to Miami, he wouldn't be going anywhere." Thackrey said he had not seen Simons take money.

Bitz invoked the 5th Amendment May 5 in refusing to answer questions.

Simons denied receiving money "from Bitz or anyone else" and denied meeting with Bitz & Thackrey. He denounced Thackrey as a "confounded liar" but invoked the 5th Amendment May 5 in refusing to answer questions because he said he considered Thackrey's story "so fantastic, so confused," that he feared he would incriminate himself in excitement.

Amory H. Bradford, N.Y. Times vice president & business manager, testified May 6 that, according to records he had found in his files, the late Harold Hall, his predecessor, had arranged to pay \$35,000 to insure the delivery of Times supplements from the Neo Gravure Printing Co. in Weehawken, N.J. during a 1948 Teamsters strike. Bradford said that according to his records, the money went to I. M. Keller, Neo Gravure vice president, to be passed on to convicted labor extortionist Harold Gross, a Neo Gravure employe & currently president of Miami Teamsters Local 320, & to Cornelius Noonan, head of the unaffiliated International Longshoremen's Association's N.Y. Local 1730. Bradford said the Times "would not make payments of this type today."

Warren Kelly, N.Y. Mirror vice president & advertising director, testified May 6 that his paper had paid \$10,000 to Neo Gravure to have supplements delivered during the 1948 strike but that he had not asked where the money had gone.

John J. Padulo, ex-business manager of the American Weekly, testified May 7 that his firm had paid \$4,000 annually to Neo Gravure from 1952 until he left in 1955 to bar any halt in deliveries of this Sunday supplement to the N.Y. Journal-American. James Fontana, American Weekly business manager since 1955, testified the same day that he had continued the payments until 1958.

William Hillbrant, Neo Gravure treasurer, testified May 6 that he had paid the Times' & Mirror's money to Gross during the 1948 strike at the rate first of \$250 a truck and then, when Gross raised the price, at a \$375 rate. According to the testimony of Hillbrant & other Neo Gravure executives: Gross was on their payroll as a foreman & shipping clerk but actually was hired to insure labor peace and did no work; he was paid \$4,000 a year between 1952 & 1958 to keep labor disputes from halting American Weekly deliveries to the Journal-American; Neo Gravure paid Gross \$131,459.95 in 14 years and

paid a total of \$123,376.95 to these 4 of Gross' relatives: \$64,314.27 to Henry Gross, Gross' brother, as a checker during 1946-58; \$5,172.57 to Donald Gross, Gross' son, as a checker during 1952-54; \$2,634.70 to Norman Gross, another son of Gross', for unspecified duties in 1957; \$56,255.41 to Michael Reiter, Gross' brother-in-law, for unspecified duties during 8 years.

Gross & Noonan invoked the 5th Amendment May 7 in refusing to answer the committee's questions.

The 5th Amendment was invoked May 5 by these deliverers' union officials: Sam Feldman, outgoing president; Stanley J. Lehman, treasurer; John Lawrence Jr. & Harry Waltzer, business agents.

These 9 N.Y. area newspaper distributors invoked the 5th Amendment May 5 in refusing to tell whether they had made pay-offs totaling more than \$425,000 to the deliverers' union: Harold Weinstock, secretary of the Metropolitan News Co., New York's largest distributing firm, who refused to discuss \$107,718 charged off as Christmas gifts & traveling expenses; Abraham Weinberg, partner in Weinberg News Co.; Joseph Lang, owner of Lang News Co.; Sam Klinghoffer of Newark News Dealer Supply Co.; James Gaynor of Gaynor News Co. of New Rochelle, N.Y.; Benjamin Gelfand, owner of 3 N.J. firms; Alexander Feldman of Woodhaven News Co.; Abraham Langer of Langer News Co.; Louis Feldman of Feldman News Co.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), committee chairman, said May 9 that these "revelations" showed a need to consider "anti-trust legislation in the transportation field." He said: "We find racketeers able to do what no government authority would conceive of doing. We find racketeers able to shut off the supply of news to the public, and we find these nationally known publications compelled to make payments. . . ." [See p. 117C1]

POLITICS

Morton Heads GOP. Sen. Thruston B. Morton (Ky.) was elected chairman of the Republican National Committee Apr. 11 at the closing session of a 2-day national committee meeting in Washington. Pres. Eisenhower decided May 6 to have Morton attend his weekly legislative conferences with Congress' GOP leaders.

It was reported that Mr. Eisenhower had chosen Morton months previously and had fought off last-minute efforts of Old Guard Republicans to block his election. The choice of Morton had been opposed by such Congressional GOP leaders as Chrmn. Barry M. Goldwater (Ariz.) of the GOP Senatorial Campaign Committee, Chrmn. Richard M. Simpson (Pa.) of the GOP Congressional Campaign Committee & ex-House Republican leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.). Their publicly-stated objection was that the post deserved a "full-time man." Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield, whose name had been mentioned as an acceptable Old Guard candidate, announced Apr. 7 (reportedly on the President's or-

ders) that he could not take the job. [See p. 110D1]

The GOP National Committee Apr. 11 chose the International Amphitheater in the Chicago Stockyards as the site of its national convention, which was to start July 25, 1960. The Democrats were to open their convention in Los Angeles' new Sports Arena July 11, 1960. [See p. 84E-F3]

Vice Pres. Nixon told the committee Apr. 10 that "the Republican Party should be conservative in its economic policy" but "will deserve to lose" if "our conservatism is to be interpreted to the people as . . . standpat, status-quo, hold-the-line & keep-things-as-they-are. . . . We must make it clear to the people that we are economically conservative because we believe this is the best way to progress. This is the way to produce better jobs, higher wages, better homes, better medical care, more security & all the other good things that people want."

Retiring GOP National Chrmn. Meade Alcorn, with Mr. Eisenhower's approval Feb. 25, had appointed a 44-member committee headed by Charles H. Percy, 39, of Kenilworth, Ill., president of the Bell & Howell Co., to draft a statement of the Republican Party's positions & principles and of what its objectives should be for the next 10-12 years.

It was to report by Sept. 1.

Committee members in addition to Percy: Senate GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.); House GOP leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.); Gov. Cecil Underwood (W. Va.); Benjamin S. Adamowski of Chicago; Bertha S. Adkins of Salisbury, Md.; Paul D. Bagwell of East Lansing, Mich.; Ronald Bridges of Sanford, Me.; Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco; Harry Darby of Kansas City, Kan.; Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky of Washington; Charles E. Ducommun of Los Angeles; William W. Erwin of Bourbon, Ind.; Daniel C. Gaine of Owatonna, Minn.; Dr. Corinne Brown Galvin of Ithaca, N.Y.; Dr. Gabriel Hauge of New York; Dr. Elmer Hess of Erie, Pa.; Victor E. Hruska of Ponta Vedra Beach, Fla.; Dr. Albert C. Jacobs of Hartford, Conn.; Sigurd S. Larmon of New York; Jean Listebarger of Ames, Ia.; Lloyd A. Mashburn of Silver Spring, Md.; Dr. Malcolm C. Moos of Baltimore; Hazel Palmer of Sedalia, Mo.; Robert E. Rathburn of Boulder, Colo.; Walter F. Renk of Sun Prairie, Wis.; William H. Rentschler of Lake Forest, Ill.; Glen Rhodes of Presho, S.D.; Dr. Claude E. Robinson of Stockton, N.J.; H. Chapman Rose of Cleveland; Louis S. Rothschild of Kansas City; Mrs. Oliver Rowe of Charlotte, N.C.; Matilda Scheuer of Philadelphia; Stephen C. Shadegg of Phoenix, Ariz.; George M. Shapiro of New York; John Stander of Ashburn, Wash.; Robert A. Taft Jr. of Cincinnati; Mrs. Webster B. Todd of Oldwick, N.J.; John A. Volpe of Winchester, Mass.; Mrs. Bertha E. Weiloff of Lewistown, Mont.; Paul R. Williams of Los Angeles; Wendell Wyatt of Astoria, Ore.; Mrs. Mildred E. Younger of Los Angeles; Mrs. Ike S. Kampmann r. of San Antonio, Tex.

Democrats. Texas' Legislature Apr. 27 approved a bill to help Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) should he become an avowed Presidential or Vice Presidential candidate. The bill would let a person's name appear on the state's general election ballot both as a Presidential or Vice Presidential candidate & as a candidate for statewide office.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) toured Wisconsin Apr. 9-11 to test reaction to his possible candidacy for the Presidential nomination.

Kennedy, a Roman Catholic, told reporters in Milwaukee Apr. 9 that he did not think it unreasonable to ask about a candidate's religion. "All

questions that interest or disturb people should be answered," he said. "These are really public questions—not matters of dogma—even though they have religious overtones." Kennedy was attacked editorially Feb. 26 by the Monitor, official newspaper of the Trenton, N.J. Roman Catholic archdiocese, for allegedly appeasing the church's "professional critics" to advance his ambitions. Kennedy had been quoted by Look as saying he differed with many Catholic hierarchy members & lay groups on many matters. The Monitor asked why any Catholic should "supinely accept the imputation of disloyalty implicit in attacks of the church's chronic critics." Kennedy was criticized Mar. 27 by the Jesuit weekly America & the Catholic lay weekly Commonweal. Accusing him of "efforts to appease bigots," America said the questioning of a Catholic candidate about his religious views was "discriminatory, insulting & without pertinence in [Constitutional] terms." Commonweal said Kennedy "should have made the elementary point that there is no 'Catholic position' on the matters he had discussed in Look, 'that they are not doctrinally religious questions . . . merely points of Constitutional interpretation & practical judgment on which Catholics are perfectly free to disagree and on which they often disagree.'" Kennedy was defended Mar. 9 by Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston, who declared at an advertising industry luncheon that "the meaning [Kennedy] intended has given way to other people's interpretations and thus, out of simple candor has come much confusion." Cushing called it "a great pity that questions of this sort still have to be answered at all" and considered them "ridiculous when presented to a person who has been in public life as long as Sen. Kennedy." [See p. 62E2-B3]

Kennedy denied in Madison, Wis. Apr. 11 that he had failed to speak out about the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.). He said he had participated in discussions leading to the censure of McCarthy and would have voted for censure but had been in the hospital at that time with an illness so serious (necessitating a critical back operation) that he did not even learn about the vote until a month later. Kennedy said he had not spoken publicly about the McCarthy case until nearly a year later because that was the first time he had been asked publicly about McCarthy. He said relations between himself & McCarthy had gone "sour" much earlier as a result of votes he had taken against appointees backed by McCarthy & for nominees McCarthy had opposed. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 417F-G2]

Kennedy told farmers in Appleton, Wis. Apr. 11 that there were "no quick, easy, painless remedies" for the farm problem but that progress could be made if: (a) farm cooperatives were encouraged rather than discouraged as the Administration allegedly was doing by its proposals to tax them; (b) the family farm were preserved rather than destroyed as

under the current program of giving "most" aid to "giant commercial corporations & absentee landlords"; (c) farm programs were run by farmers instead of "so-called farmers" (appointed by Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson) "who own one cow & 10 banks"; (d) "farm abundance" were "treated as a blessing & not as a curse . . . a national asset, not a liability . . . a weapon more powerful for preserving the free world than any in our arsenal of armaments"; (e) farmers were assured a "fair share of the national net income." [See p. 108B-D2]

Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.) told questioners at the National Press Club in Washington Apr. 29 that the 3 military services should be united "in a single service" without losing "the identity of the Army or the Navy or the Air Force or the Marine Corps." He also proposed single commands for (a) "our retaliatory capacity," specifically including such missiles as the Navy's Polaris; (b) "our defense capacity," and (c) "our capacity to fulfill our limited war requirements." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 128B3]

ADA Vs. Economic Policies. Americans for Democratic Action charged at its 12th annual convention, held in Washington May 9-10, that Eisenhower Administration economic policies, characterized by an "obsession with inflation & budget balancing," had "retarded economic growth & unbalanced the economy," "brought on the most serious recession since World War II," "prolonged high rates of unemployment" and "failed in the long run to stabilize prices or balance the budget." The ADA called for a \$1.25-an-hour federal minimum wage, liberal federal unemployment compensation standards, construction of at least 2 million housing units a year and "a vigorous foreign trade, loan & aid program" and for putting farmers on a par economically with other groups.

Samuel H. Beer, Harvard government professor, was elected May 10 to succeed Robert R. Nathan as ADA chairman.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) proposed in his keynote address May 9 that the U.S. counter the Soviet economic offensive with "a grand design for peace—a 7-year plan of our own." He said the U.S. should provide \$2 billion a year for as long as necessary for cooperation with "free people anywhere in technical & economic progress." The U.S., he said, should use food, science, medicine & education as "megaton weapons of massive rehabilitation." He proposed the creation of a joint Congressional committee to study national goals, resources & strategy and the formation in the Executive Branch of a national policy planning staff without administrative responsibilities. [See pp. 98G2, 61G3, 36C-D3]

Baltimore voters elected ex-FBI man J. Harold Grady (D.), 42, as mayor May 5. He defeated ex-Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin (R.). Demo-

crats kept all 22 City Council seats, the council presidency & the office of comptroller. [See p. 84F-G3]

California's Senate completed legislative action Apr. 23 on a bill repealing the state's primary cross-filing system, under which candidates had competed simultaneously in the primaries of both parties and frequently had won both nominations. Cross-filing had started in 1913.

New Hampshire "Independent Republican Party" was formed in Hancock, N. H. May 12 by an insurgent group headed by ex-U.S. Judge Albert Levitt, who said his faction would try to defeat Sen. Styles Bridges & other regular GOP candidates in 1960.

Vice Pres. Nixon told questioners at the American Society of Newspaper Editors meeting in Washington Apr. 18 that he would not seek a 3d term as Vice President. He said he had voted for a 2-term Presidential limit and therefore felt he should not seek a 3d Vice Presidential term.

FOREIGN

Tibet & India

Nehru Vs. Chinese Threats. Indian Prime Min. Nehru warned Communist China May 8 against threatening India with "warlike speeches" for its criticism of China's suppression of the Tibetan revolt. Nehru charged that Red China's "forcible uprooting" of the traditional Tibetan Govt. & social system had made Tibetans rebel against all Chinese reforms—even those that India considered progressive. He made clear, however, that India would maintain friendly relations with Red China and would not permit the Dalai Lama to campaign in India for Tibetan independence.

Nehru's granting of asylum to the Dalai Lama & other Tibetan refugees was approved unanimously May 9 by the Congress Party's Working Com. in New Delhi.

Red China Pledges Peace. The Chinese CP newspaper Peiping People's Daily welcomed Nehru's assurances of friendship toward China May 6 and pledged that "a democratic, prosperous Tibetan Autonomous Region" would not be "any sort of 'menace' to . . . India." However, the newspaper criticized Nehru for supporting what it described as the "cruellest & most savage" system of serfdom in the world. Peiping charged anew that the revolt had been carried out with the aid of "Indian expansionists."

(The Red Chinese Military Comm. in Lhasa exempted Tibetan farmers May 8 from any further taxes & public grain deliveries in 1959.)

(The presence of 250 Soviet troops in a Red Chinese Army convoy, which entered Gyantse, Tibet Apr. 24, was reported in unsubstantiated AP dispatches from Calcutta May 11.)

Pakistani Bid Renewed. Pres. Mohammed Ayub Khan of Pakistan asserted May 10 that he was "very keen to resolve outstanding disputes with India" as a step toward creation of a joint Indian-Pakistani defense

system for the Indian subcontinent. Ayub Khan confirmed at a news conference in Quetta, that Indian leaders still had not replied to his defense pact offer, made several months ago in an interview with foreign newsmen. [See p. 145F3]

Indian Finance Min. Morarji Desai called on Pakistan May 7 to begin talks on settlement of Pakistan's reported \$630 million share of the pre-partition Indian public debt. Pakistan had refused to begin debt payments until India agreed to settle Pakistani claims of \$378 million against pre-partition currency accounts & other items. [See Vol. VII, p. 394D]

Afghanistan. London Daily Telegraph dispatches from Teheran reported May 11 that Soviet troops had entered Afghanistan and occupied positions near Herat, on the main road between Kabul & Iran. Knowledge of the Soviet move was denied by the Afghan Embassy in London. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 276D1]

Algeria. Pres. de Gaulle asserted May 7 that the success of France's campaign for a "profound transformation" of Algeria had brought "in sight" an end of the Moslem rebellion. Addressing rallies in Bourges & Chateauroux, in central France, de Gaulle asserted that France sought a "human transformation" of Algeria so that Algerian Moslems "by their own accord would want to remain forever linked to France." He warned Frenchmen that the Algerian problem "will not be resolved by war" but by the "immense effort" to persuade Algerians that France would create a peaceful & prosperous Algeria. [See p. 146F1]

500 to 1,000 Algiers rightists & students demonstrated against de Gaulle May 11 and called for an Army coup d'etat. Pierre Lagailarde, French Assembly deputy from Algiers, pledged to demonstrators that he would lead rightist "action" to prevent peace negotiations with the Moslem rebel FLN. The French Army commander in Algeria, Gen. Maurice Challe, had warned Europeans May 6 against being provoked into "blind vengeance" by rebel terrorism. His warning was directed at French-Moslem riots in Constantine May 4-5, following the rebel slaying of 2 Constantine youths & a girl May 2. [See p. 129D1]

Algerian rebel hq. in Tunis charged May 5 that French troops had used smoke grenades to asphyxiate 112 Moslem civilians trapped in a cave near Douar Terchioui, southwest of Constantine, in March. [See p. 119E1]

Austria. Chancellor Julius Raab's ruling conservative People's Party retained a one-seat plurality over opposition Social Democrats, led by Vice Chancellor Bruno Pitterman, in Austrian general elections held May 10. People's Party candidates won 79 seats in the 165-seat National Assembly, Socialists 78, the rightwing Freedom Party 8. Communists lost all 3 of their seats in the outgoing Assembly. The election was considered a defeat for Raab, who had hoped to

strengthen the 82-74 People's Party plurality over the Socialists and end the People's Party-Socialist coalition Govt. Unofficial returns gave Socialists 1,953,556 votes (46%), People's Party 1,932,690 (42%), Freedom Party 335,699 (9%) & Communists 142,608 (3%). [See p. 78G2; Vol. XVI, 160D2]

Britain. Conservatives gained 321 seats, Laborites lost 379 & Liberals made slight gains in elections ending May 7 for 3,944 seats on 395 borough councils in England & Wales. [See p. 102C3]

Klaus Fuchs, convicted atom spy, led inmates of Wakefield Prison, Yorkshire in a brief hunger strike to protest British H-bomb tests, the Home Office disclosed May 10. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 378A3]

The Admiralty announced May 5 that 7 nuclear engineering & ship-building firms and the Atomic Energy Authority had submitted designs for a power reactor to be used in Britain's first nuclear merchant ship. [See p. 119F2]

Bulgaria. The ban on travel to Bulgaria by U.S. citizens was lifted May 12 by the State Dept. It announced that Edward J. Trost, U.S. foreign service officer, had arrived in Sofia to reopen the U.S. Legation. [See p. 102E3]

Cyprus. Greek Premier Karamanlis & Foreign Min. Averoff-Tossizza met with Turkish Premier Menderes & Foreign Min. Zorlu in Ankara May 7-9 and reported they had reached agreements which would permit formation of an independent Cypriot Govt. within a year as envisaged by the Feb. 19 British-Greek-Turkish pact on Cyprus. A joint Greek-Turkish study group was set up to recommend a uniform local-government system for ethnically mixed Cypriot communities outside Nicosia & 5 other major cities. Greek & Turkish communities were to be segregated geographically & politically in the 6 largest cities. The study group also was to consider how to guarantee the security of 100,000 Turks of Greek origin living in Ankara & 80,000 Greeks of Turkish origin living in western Thrace. [See p. 59B1]

Bishop Photios of Paphos, Cypriot churchman ranking next after Archbishop Makarios, abdicated May 7 after being greeted by hostile demonstrations on his return from 3 years of exile as a fugitive from EOKA assassination threats.

France. Railroad workers belonging to the Communist-led Gen. Confed. of Labor struck for 24 hours May 6 for increased bonuses & a shorter work week. It was the first major walkout of the 5th Republic.

India. Pres. Indira Ghandi of the ruling Congress Party charged May 10 that the Communist-dominated Kerala State Govt. had attained power through "false slogans" but that "dissatisfaction among the people against the Communist regime is growing." See p. 147D1]

Prime Min. Nehru cleared his former aide, M. O. Mathai, of corruption charges May 7 despite Mathai's

admission to a Parliamentary inquiry that he had accumulated 390,000 rupees (\$81,200) before 1946 in the service of the American Red Cross and had profited from the resale of Red Cross surpluses after World War II. [See p. 45F2]

Soviet Union. The first Soviet census in 20 years, made public May 10 by the Central Statistical Board, listed the USSR's population as 208.8 million. The census, taken on Jan. 15, showed that the USSR's population had increased by 9.5% since 1939 despite huge war losses evidenced by the ratio of 55 women to 45 men in the above-32 age group. The Soviet marriage rate was listed at 12 per 1,000 persons a year, births 25 per 1,000, deaths 7.5 per 1,000 (reportedly the world's lowest death rate). Moscow's population was said to have increased from 4,183,000 in 1939 to 5,032,000 in 1959. Leningrad, heavily damaged during the war, showed a drop from 3,015,000 in 1939 to 2,888,000.

The USSR's urban population was reported to have grown from 32% of the 1939 total to 48% of the 1959 total. Other Soviet cities which showed large gains over the Jan. 17, 1939 census: Gorky, 942,000 (644,000 in 1939); Tashkent, 911,000 (550,000); Novosibirsk, 887,000 (404,000); Chelyabinsk, 688,000 (273,000); Erivan, 509,000 (204,000).

Heaviest population increases were recorded in the Urals (32%), western Siberia (24%), eastern Siberia (34%) & the Soviet Far East (70%).

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba

Economics. A proposal by Premier Fidel Castro May 2 in Buenos Aires that the U.S. provide \$30 billion during the next 10 years to aid Latin-American development was withdrawn May 7. Speaking to the Committee of 21, a body made up of delegates from the Latin American republics to promote economic growth, Castro said the "political instability of Latin-American governments" was "the result," not "the cause," of economic underdevelopment. The Cuban delegation said Castro's proposal would be introduced again at the Org. of Amer. States meeting in Washington.

An American reply to Castro's request (drafted for use in the Com. of 21 had Cuba not withdrawn its resolution) acknowledged that the U.S. and all other American nations had been "challenged by the task of promoting a faster rate of economic development in Latin America." It asserted that resources available for economic development had increased by about \$15 billion and that this increase was "adequate to meet the current need for public funds."

The Cuban Cabt. approved Mar. 20 a series of measures under which owners of vacant lots in Havana and other cities would be forced to sell them at 15% over the original price to anyone wishing to build a home. The measures were taken to divert landholding fortunes into industrial investments. [See p. 131B2]

The Agricultural Development Bank's purchase of 25,000 acres of land (for \$430,000 from the Cuban

Land Co. and Perez Villate Bros.) for distribution among 346 landless peasants was reported Mar. 1.

The cabinet Mar. 11 approved a \$5,442,000 public works program to build a network of roads in Oriente Province and reduce unemployment. \$2 million of the fund was earmarked for the construction of 15 rural villages in Oriente where destruction was heavy during the revolution.

An Apr. 8 decree required the replacement of all 1,000-peso & 500-peso bills by new notes by Apr. 30 in an effort to render worthless large bills taken out of the country by ex-Pres. Batista & his followers.

Education. The U. of Havana, closed since Nov. 30, 1956, reopened May 11. In accord with the 1940 Constitution, 2½% of the national budget was earmarked for the university.

The Education Ministry announced Mar. 31 the dismissal of 2,500 administrative & teaching personnel as pro-Batista. (At the end of a 90-day reorganization period, the government disclosed Mar. 31 that 2,800 Batista civil service employees, had been dismissed.) [See p. 80D1]

OBITUARIES

Horace A. Carter, 90, pres.-treas. of Wm. Carter Co. (underwear mfrs.); May 2 in Needham Heights, Mass.

Frank Cohen, 65, N.Y. philanthropist, head of World War II munitions firm (Empire Ordnance Corp., criticized in 1941 by U.S. Senate Defense Investigating Com. for methods of obtaining war contracts); May 2 in Tel Aviv, Israel of heart attack. [See Vol. VI, p. 397F]

Sir Samuel John Gurney Hoare (Viscount Templewood), 79, British Forgn. Secy. 1935 (forced to resign when it became known that he had made a secret pact with French Forgn. Min. Pierre Laval to let Mussolini annex part of Ethiopia), First Lord of Admiralty 1936, Home Secy. 1937-39, Amb. to Spain 1940; May 7 in London.

Ashley Dukes, 73, British playwright, critic, producer, cultural adviser in British zone of Germany 1945-49; May 4 in London.

Alfred Howard Fuller, 46, pres. Fuller Brush Co. since 1943; May 9 near Lunning, Nev., in auto accident also fatal to his wife, Dora, 46.

George Anderson Gordon, 73, U.S. Min. to Netherlands 1937-40, forgn. service aide since 1919; May 11 in N.Y.

George Cardinal Grente, 86, Bishop of Le Mans 1918-33, active supporter of World War II French resistance movement and worker priests, member of French Academy since 1936; May 4 in Le Mans, France.

Sultan of Johore (Sir Ibrahim Ibn Almarhum Abu Bakar), 85, who ruled southern Malaya state 1895-1955, opposed Malayan independence from Britain; May 8 in London.

Clair Maxwell, 67, pres. & pblshr. of Life magazine before its 1936 sale to Henry Luce; May 11 in St. Augustine, Fla.

Hal McIntyre, 42, dance-band leader, alto saxophone and clarinet player

with Glenn Miller's band in 1930s; May 5 in Hollywood of burns suffered when he fell asleep smoking.

Donald Aubrey Quarles, 64, deputy Defense Secy. since 1957, AF Secy. 1955, Asst. Secy. of Defense for Research & Development 1953, ex-Western Electric scientific research executive; May 8 in Washington of heart attack. (Quarles had been mentioned as a possible successor to Defense Secy. Neil H. McElroy, slated to resign next fall.) [See p. 90C1]

Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, 80, Argentine Forgn. Min. 1932-38, winner of 1936 Nobel Peace Prize for efforts to end Chaco hostilities between Bolivia & Paraguay, pres. U. of Buenos Aires 1941-43; May 5 in Buenos Aires.

Benjamin Lacayo Sacasa, 75, Nicaraguan pres. for 80 days in 1947 during dictatorship of late Anastasio Somoza; May 4 in Granada, Nicaragua.

Reuven Shiloah, 49, political adviser to Israeli Forgn. Ministry, Min. Plenipotentiary to U.S. 1953-57, organizer of Haganah (Jewish underground army) intelligence service during British mandate; May 10 in Tel Aviv of heart ailment. [See Vol. XIII, p. 17K]

Harper Sibley, 74, pres. U.S. Chamber of Commerce 1935-37, agriculturist opposed to New Deal measures, pres. U.S. Com. for Refugees since January; Apr. 24 in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Dr. Colin F. Steyn, 71, South African Justice Min. during World War II, post-war Labor & Social Welfare Min. in Smuts cabinet; Apr. 23 in Bloemfontein, South Africa.

Myron Charles Taylor, 85, U.S. envoy to Vatican 1939-50, ex-textile industrialist, chrmn. U.S. Steel Corp. finance com. 1927-34 who paid off firm's \$340 million bonded indebtedness within 3 yrs., bd. chrmn. 1932-38, first steel exec. to sign with CIO; May 6 in New York. [See Vol. XV, p. 48A1]

Walter Vincent, 90, pres. of Actors Fund of Amer. since 1940, ex-Shakespearean actor, writer, producer; May 10 in New York.

Samuel M. Williams, 90, ex-London bureau chief for Hearst newspapers, correspondent during Spanish Amer. & Boer Wars, ex-private secy. to Joseph Pulitzer; May 11 in Hendersonville, N.C.

Max Zaritsky, 74, Russian-born pres. United Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers Intl. Union 1936-50, co-founder American Labor Party 1936 & of Liberal Party 1944; May 10 in Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS

Nile River excursion boat Dandarah sank May 8 near Qalyub, 10 miles north of Cairo. Approximately 150 persons, mostly women & children, were drowned. The boat, headed to shore after springing a leak, keeled over & sank within a few yards of land when panic-stricken passengers crowded to one side. [See p. 122G3]

Capital Airlines Viscount turbo-

prop plane enroute from New York to Atlanta exploded in flight during a thunderstorm May 12 and crashed near Baltimore. All 27 passengers & 4 crew members aboard were killed. (A Capital Constellation, also enroute to Atlanta from Rochester, N.Y., skidded off a runway & crashed May 13 while attempting to land at Charleston, W. Va. 2 of the 43 persons aboard were killed.) [See p. 112F2]

Train-bus collision May 11 in Mexico City killed 16 persons returning from Mother's Day outings. [See p. 72F2]

Colin P. (Corky) Kelly 3d, 19, who could have had a Presidential appointment to West Point for the asking, won an appointment on his own merits, it was disclosed May 7. The late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1941 had written a letter asking whoever was President in 1956 to give a West Point appointment to the then-19-month-old infant as a token of appreciation for the "heroic services of his father," Capt. Colin P. Kelly Jr., one of the U.S.' first World War II heroes. The young Kelly, however, sought & won appointment by competitive examination. [See Vol I, 474G-H; VIII, 333K]

Colombian bandits attacked Rovira in Tolima Dept. (province) May 9, killing 17 persons. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 396F3]

Prison riot by 20 white inmates of the Fort Pillow, Tenn. prison farm ended May 12 after rioters released unharmed 2 guards they had seized as hostages the night before. The rioters charged they had been given poor food and that Negro prisoners had received preferential treatment. [See p. 148B2]

Libel award of \$145,000 to Mrs. Pearl A. Wanamaker as the result of a suit against broadcaster Fulton Lewis Jr. was set aside as excessive by a federal court in Washington May 6. Lewis had said in a broadcast that Mrs. Wanamaker's brother had renounced his U.S. citizenship for communism, but Lewis later withdrew the statement as erroneous. [See p. 40A3]

Prof. Riccardo Galeazzi-Lisi's expulsion from the Rome Medical Council was reversed by the Italian Central Medical Comm., it was revealed May 6 in Rome. The council had ousted Galeazzi-Lisi for selling the press his diary describing in detail the last illness of Pope Pius XII. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 412B3]

MARRIED

Elizabeth Taylor, 27, actress, to singer Eddie Fisher, 30; May 12 in Las Vegas, Nev. (her 4th, his 2d), 3½ hours after Fisher won a divorce decree in Las Vegas from actress Debbie Reynolds. [See p. 124G1]

Westbrook Pegler, 65, newspaper columnist, to Mrs. Pearl W. Doane, 47; May 11 in New York (her 3d, his 2d). [See Vol. XVI, p. 70C2]

Julie Andrews, 22, musical comedy actress, to stage designer Tony Walton, 24; May 10 in Weybridge, Surrey, Eng.